

PRICE TWOPENCE

first-class ale; Tennent's superior; Morrice, Cox, and Co's Champion Malt Ale; Arrow's fine Scotch Whisky's extra stout, Finlay's & Dublin stout, Rathwick's and Blood Whisky's.

Whisky's and Marshall's best brands, pale and dark.

Medical Purposes, pure sherry, Amouille and other sherries of the best qualities; port, very superior brandy, whisky, and rum, best and most approved brands, for SALE.

BENNETT, BROTHERS,
Linen and Retail Merchants, Grocers, &c, 432, George-st.

JUST LANDED—S. O. peko, gunpowder, caper tea, and extra fine sugar. **A. TANGH and CO.**

CHINESE OIL, Oilcane prepared opium, Tanga opium, sunflower, horchirah, saungo skins. **TANGH and CO.**

AUSTRALIAN WHITE WINE—Carmichael's celebrated Forphy. **H. S. BIRD, agent, Circular Quay.**

AUSTRALIAN BURGUNDY, a delicious Albany wine. **H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.**

L O U R.

ADLAIDE—Superfine and second.

CALIFORNIAN—Superfine, light and quarter sacks.

TASMANIAN—Superfine, 100 lbs. Gault's, &c.

H. H. BAUGHMAN,
424, 14, Burack-street.

YONGOU TEAS, ex Luss of Gawler.—Gins, halves, and bones, best teas, to extra fine breakfast congo.

H. H. H. BAUGHMAN,
14, Burack-street.

TO WINEGROWERS, BOTTLERS, &c.—For SALE, Masterman's PATENT BOTTLING and CRIMPING MACHINE.

HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

RANDY—The underground, Solo. Agents for A. F. Marshall and Co, of Cognac, have samples on view of the highly-estimated and well-known brand, pale and dark, and the small and large double crown. This is second and none in the colony.

CATELL, to KLOOT, and CO.

BLAKET—The choice St. Estephe brand can be obtained of the undersigned in one-ounce cases.

CATELL, to KLOOT, and CO.

BAKUM, Pitch, Canvas, Europe and Wire Rope, Gun, Muniz metal, screws, bolts and nails.

White and Raw Oil, Castor, Colza, China, and Olive Oil.

White and Red Lead, Metallic Paints, Colours, and Resins, China, Cotton Waste, Boiler Felt, &c.

Shed, Copper, Solignum

SALT—H. S. BIRD and CO., opposite.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Bill to alter the title of the "United Fire and Life Insurance Company of Sydney" to that of the "United Insurance Company, &c.," explaining the various provisions of the bill; and the motion was carried.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered for consideration on this day.

The Council adjourned at half-past 6 p.m. until 4 p.m. on Friday.

In the Assembly, yesterday, Mr. J. STANLEY, in answer to questions, said that the House in the House of Representatives had been opened before long, when the committee have the funds; that the papers relating to the alleged insanity of O'Farrell would be presented in a few days; that the Government appointed the day of humiliation on representations from several persons; that the late Government resigned on the 20th October, and treated office on the 21st October, 1898, and the proclamation of the Numbi municipality was dated 24th October; that permission had been given to play the intercolonial cricket match in the Domain, and to collect money at the gates; and that the Smithfield post-office was inspected on an official recommendation from the Lands department.

The petition from the trustees of the Tandwick and Gosford Roads was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. S. BROWN, it was ordered that the House should, on Friday next, go into committee, to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to amend the Municipalities Act of 1895.

Mr. J. STANLEY moved the adjournment of the House, in order to enable the Government to take up the Government in appointing Saturday next as a day of humiliation. The House adjourned.

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A bill to limit the number of public-houses in certain districts was brought in by Mr. WILSON, and was read a first time.

On the Order of the day the House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. J. STANLEY moved an amendment to the resolution affirming the desirability of repealing the Newspaper Postage Act during the present session. He spoke at some length in favour of the motion, pointing out the inconvenience attending the enforcement of the postage law on newspapers.

Mr. STANLEY objected to the motion as destructive, and urged that the Government ought to be left to deal with its own motion with the revenue.

Mr. TIMMONS defended the Act, considering the distance the papers were carried at the low charge of one penny, thought subscribers to newspapers had no ground to complain at.

Mr. STANLEY spoke in opposition to the motion. Mr. BROWN asked leave to withdraw the amendment, but this was objected to by Mr. STANLEY, who was put to the House and negatived without division.

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The following names were voted:—For the Treasury, 20; and for Stamp Duties, 21.

On the proposed vote of £30,771 for the Customs department, Mr. J. STANLEY moved the omission of the item £200 salary for Collector of Customs. This was negatived, and Mr. J. STANLEY moved the omission of the salary to £200. Mr. DE SALIS regarded this salary as an increase, because the last holder of the office had only £700 a year. Mr. S. BROWN had always voted for reducing salaries, but in this instance he was evidently of a different opinion.

Mr. STANLEY moved a reduction of the salary of £100. Mr. DE SALIS pointed out that the salary of £100 was not a reduction, but a continuation of the salary of £100, which was really an increase.

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out means to discharge the legislative office. There are indeed a number who, in spite of these disadvantages, find their way into legislative bodies, but their support while there is obtained with difficulty; and the temptations are obvious to run into the extremes of faction to compel a regard to their wants, or to confer an improper power on those who have thought it worth the paying for.

The payment of members by the counties that sent them as representatives, as in the case of MARVELL, was a practice entirely distinct from their payment by the Government, which they were sent in to watch, and, if necessary, to resist. A sum of money so allowed out of a local fund, apportioned by the inhabitants as for a necessary expense, is not to be compared with the taking of funds of the State, which are in the especial custody of members themselves. It was not possible for ANDREW MARVELL to abuse the office which he held in consequence of the payment he received. Besides this, increase of public riches with the growth of the middle classes rendered it entirely unnecessary to supply so small a stipend. The principle of paying out of the general revenue a sum for the use of members separately upon their own vote, is a concession to the democratic spirit of the times. To enable the people to enjoy an unrestricted choice of their representatives, it is to be provided for.

Looking among their neighbours, they found one in moral and social resemblance to themselves, but too poor to go unaided, their first operation would be that prescribed by Mr. Dick for David Copperfield, to his aunt, "Wash him," their second, "Rig him out." Equipped in a reasonable suit he would thus be presentable in the Legislature; and, drawing his daily bread, he would be only a reasonable economy to make both ends meet. The amount allowed to the Assembly of 1848, in France, was 25 francs, and has been brought into notoriety by recent events. A number of French editors have been fined lately for admitting a subscription list to raise a monument to a deputy who died in supporting the law and resisting NAPOLEON THE THIRD, in 1851. A subsequent Act of the nation condemned the offence of NAPOLEON, but no Act passed condemning the deputy who fought for the law. To erect a monument to his friend was thought to be a fine occasion for showing respect for his principles. When he called his neighbours to arms, a workman replied—"Do you think we will sacrifice our lives to secure to you 25 francs per day?" "My friend," was his reply, "Come and see how a deputy can die for 25 francs a day." His words were prophetic, for a shot from the other side brought him to the dust. It was to pay homage to his tomb that a number of persons assembled on All Saints Day, 1868, and brought themselves and their money to support the vengeance of the Government. But history need not recall the instance of BAUDIN, to show that under strong emotions men will sacrifice life for less than 25 francs per day. While armies have gone into the field at a much less pay. His reply was striking and pointed, but it left unanswered the objection of the disenchanted workman who found five francs hard to win.

The state of our finances makes the question of payment for the present rather absurd. The Assembly has reduced the contribution of the Treasury to a very low ebb. We are nearly a million behind the world. It would be a scandal indeed to add to the public burden several thousands a year, although we are quite aware that unavowed methods of self-payment are of all the most exacting and unmerciful.

There are cases where the payment of members seems to be clearly just; namely, where the distance from the place of legislation involves great expense. Travelling costs really incurred ought to be allowed, as bringing members into something like pecuniary equality. But it should be allowed only while travelling, or, in other words, be calculated according to the going and coming, as in the case of witnesses.

Payment of members will, no doubt, take place in proportion as the influence of property is no longer felt in the legislation of the country. The object of the system is to bring the property class into the legislation, and nothing should be permitted to be accidental but the great accident of all—who shall be the ruler of the hour?

The desire of men to start fairly on equal terms in every department of the State is imperative and overbearing. They endure with impatience those superiorities which are the produce of causes not amenable to the State. The doctrines upon this point held by democrats of the most resolute kind are shown from the system propounded by President JOHNSON. The rebellion gave them the opportunity of sweeping away all large estates, and he did so. That which cannot be accomplished by a political revolution excepting at long intervals may be effected to some degree by the laws. Among the most natural of these processes of levelling is the appointment of men by an equal suffrage and the payment of each and all upon exactly the same footing. Then, when this is done, we repeat, all that is accidental is removed by the operation of law—so far as it is in the power of the law to bring to accomplish it,—all but the one great accident, namely who shall be greatest.

A FIRST step has been taken towards introducing to the notice of the Assembly the subject of the Water Supply to the Gold-fields. The House is on Tuesday next to consider the expediency of addressing the Governor on the proposal for a preliminary survey. The subject is of very great importance to the commerce of the country, and yet it requires to be approached with great caution, for experience has shown how dangerous it is to establish any principle which can be used as a precedent.

We have just had a fresh sample of the benevolent effects of a drought. Squatters, farmers, and citizens have alike called out for more water; but there is probably no class that has suffered more than the mining class, for goldwashing cannot be prosecuted without water, and when the reservoirs are dry, all the machinery is at a standstill. A suspension of work is, of course, a suspension of profit and of wages.

In Victoria, some very costly and extensive works have been undertaken by the Government. The experiment is not completed yet, so that neither the outlay nor the income have been determined. But, even when the works are finished, the experience of Victoria will not be a parallel for that of New South Wales. The gold-fields in the neighbouring colony are more extensive, and the population is more concentrated than with us, and hitherto the works have proved more durable. These are important considerations where there is any

intention to look for a revenue from the water supply.

In the first instance, the supply of water to a gold field is a matter of business. Private enterprise has already done a great deal in this way. Some persons have even found it pay better to sell water than to wash gold.

It is a question that is constantly turning up how far Government should undertake duties which private enterprise is already partially engaged in. No general rule can be laid down which would not have so many exceptions, in order to allow for variety of conditions, as would be practically equal to no rule at all. So that each case has virtually to be considered on its own merits.

The water supply of towns is increasingly becoming a matter of public management. But in that case the public health and the public morals are concerned, and it is argued that, in order to keep the quality and the quantity satisfactory and the cost as low as possible, the margin for private gains should be diminished. But this argument would not apply to the water supply for gold-fields. The object there is not sanitary but commercial. Water is to the digger one of the tools of his trade as essential as a rope or a shovel. Ought the Government to interfere to provide a class of officers with any portion of their salaries?

There would be a convenience and there would be a danger in such an interference. The land all belongs to the Government, and the authority of the Government to construct works and levy rates is greater than that of any private individuals, or even companies, could be. The larger, too, the scale on which works are carried out the greater is the proportional cheapness. Private works beginning on a small scale, and gradually altered and extended, are seldom so economical as those that are plotted on a broad plan from the commencement.

On the other hand, the chances of revenue from any investment in the hands of the Government are very small. Government can never keep up prices. The agitation for a reduction of charges is irresistible. The influence brought to bear is such as no Administration can be insensible to.

Then, too, there is no certainty as to the durability of our gold-fields, and in the absence of a assured and constant income the investment of public money would be unproductive. And the country is hardly prepared to face additional unproductive losses.

Whenever, too, there is no local responsibility, there is always a tendency to bleed the public purse without remorse. Local guarantees, secured by Act of Parliament, giving power to the Government to levy local taxes to make good any deficiency of revenue, would mitigate, if not remove, this objection.

Another alternative would be to construct the works under local auspices altogether. The separate gold-fields were constituted into large provincial municipalities, the local governments would be quite competent to do what was necessary. The tax-payers in each district would be the judges as to the extent to which the local revenues should be pledged. They would gain the most by a successful undertaking; they would be the greatest sufferers if borrowed money were spent imprudently or judiciously. In the absence of any such check on outlay, it will be impossible for the Government to guard against extravagance. There is no favour that can be shown to one gold-field in this colony which would not establish an equal claim for all the others. We possess scattered gold-fields, from Bingera in the north to Kiandra in the south, and each case would require separate treatment; and if the necessary money is to be gained by the necessary process of "log-rolling" in the Assembly, there will be any scope for corruption.

In California the Government has never interfered to provide water for the gold-fields. No doubt, probably, more money has been spent in providing diggers with water, but it has always been furnished by private enterprise.

If, however, the policy of Victoria rather than that of California should be adopted as our model, the first thing to be done is to get accurate information. A competent engineer would be able, on visiting each of the principal gold-fields, to state generally what facilities exist for supplying water, what expense would attend the works, and for what other purposes besides mining the water would be available.

THE MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE will be found on the sixth page.

ACCIDENT TO A GOODS TRAIN ON THE NORTHERN RAIL.—The goods train for Singleton got off the line at what is known as Waddy, near Hexham, on Monday evening at once derailed to the spot with a bang of metal on the accident being reported at head-quarters.

CARRIAGE ON RAILWAY.—A deputation, consisting of Mr. Morris, M.L.A., Mr. Badger, Jan., and Mr. Whitehead, appeared at a public meeting, held at Sutton Forest, on Monday evening, to discuss the proposed railway for carrying cattle from Sutton Forest to Sydney. The deputation was met by a large number of the principal gold-fields, to state generally what facilities exist for supplying water, what expense would attend the works, and for what other purposes besides mining the water would be available.

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

KIAMA.

WEDNESDAY.
Misses. George King Waldron, William Miller, and Matthew Emerald Robson were returned, after a strongly contested election, to the House of Representatives, and George King Waldron was elected Speaker.

We have had almost continuous rain since yesterday, and very heavy water along the coast. There was a very heavy storm this evening, lasting some hours.

MURRURUNDI.

WEDNESDAY.
The fossil remains of the large animal discovered on Mr. Andrew Loder's station, are those of the Diprotodon, the head almost perfect, three feet long. Mr. Loder intends to present the specimen to the Australian Museum.

YASS.

WEDNESDAY.
The concert held in the Court-house, yesterday, in aid of the funds for rebuilding St. Mary's temporary hospital, was a great success, and was attended by a large number of persons.

There was a thunderstorm this morning.

HAY.

WEDNESDAY.
A large fire occurred here last night, by which the premises of Mr. J. H. Bates, linendraper, and Mr. Joseph Cohen, stockbroker, were wholly destroyed; fortunately the fine building adjoining Bates', erected by Mr. Gilver, escaped with little injury, owing to the energetic exertions of sub-inspector Craggie and a number of the townspeople. A quantity of Mr. Bates' stock, valued at £100, was saved. Mr. Bates' stock is insured in Melbourne, as follows:—Thamesian Office, £400; Australasian, £100; Imperial, £2500. Mr. Bates' stock is entirely destroyed, and he is not insured. The estimated total loss amounts to £2000. The ruins are still burning.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.
For the Victorian Loan, tenders have been accepted for £170,000, at a shade above par, and for £130,000 at par.

The nugget found at Dunolly, weighing over two hundredweight, realised over £9000; it yielded 2268 ounces of melted gold.

The Government railway income has declined since the last year.

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE for Gentlemen; terms moderate. 267, Cavendish-street South.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a commodious COTTAGE, 7 rooms, with garden, well, and magnificent view of the harbour. Apply to Mr. Deane, Little-street.

BURWOOD.—To LET, FURNISHED COTTAGE, pleasantly situated; large garden, coach-house, and stable. Apply A. B., Post-office, of Station-master, Burwood.

BRITANNIA-TERRACE WOOLLAIRA.—Two HOUSES, each containing 2 rooms on ground floor in front, hall, kitchen, and washhouse with copper, and yard, well, and pump; 4 rooms upstairs, marble parlours, and everything finished off in first-class style. Good view of harbour. Rent, £55 a year. A. Cullen, bridge-street.

CHANCE OF AIR.—Ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated at a firm-horse near the Southern: no of railway on moderate terms. The house and grounds are beautifully situated at G. T. Riley's, House Hill, Mt. Airy.

CHARMING RESIDENCE, just vacated by F. Lassetter, Esq., at Kiribilli Point, to LET, containing dining and drawing rooms, each 27 x 21, with bed-

CLEVEVILLE.—To LET, that delightful marine residence Cleve Villa, Neutral Bay, with wharf and large frontage, the house contains eight rooms, with large veranda and service entrance; also, detached store, brick and cemented water tank, and garden ground, which is extensive, commands magnificent views of the harbour, water-gate, grass paddock for cows, and abundance of excellent fruit trees.

W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

PENFIELD, Liverpool Road.—To LET or SELL, a very charming 7-room villa, on about acre of land, near the Grand Hotel, Sydney.

Apply to Mr. BARNES, 60, Market Street.

Available for a boarding-school, or a large family, is a **HOUSE TO LET**, in a quiet, suburban locality, near the **CRICK HOUSE**, containing 10 rooms and kitchen, with servants' room attached, together with 7 acres of land enclosed, situated on the bank of the Nepean River, commanding a fine view of the river and the surrounding country, within 10 minutes' drive of East Plains, Railway Station, or 20 minutes' drive of Penrith Station. The house is suitable for a large family, or would suit for a boarding-school, or for a country house, and is a most opening. For further particulars apply to Sullivan and Apple, 40, George-street, Sydney.

HOUSE TO LET. Camborne-terrace, Newtown, 8 apartments, good water; rent £22. W. Bailey, builder, Newtown.

A SITTING-ROOM and two **BED-ROOMS** to let. Apply to the Board, 22, Macleay-street, near the station, George-street.

PRIVATE BOARD. For a gentleman in Canada.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, for two gentlemen, Turner's, 47, Stanley-street. Bath. Terms £L.

DEANTIAL BOARD AND RESIDENCE required by a private family. State terms. H. H., HERALD Office.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE TO LET, with large yard, in short-street, Surry Hill. Rent 10s a week.

TO LET, FURNISHED BEDROOM AND SITTING ROOM, at student's residence, 16, St. John's Road.

TO LET, MANCHESTER ARMS, 210, Campbell-st., Surry Hills; price £45; rent nominal. A. G. Viner.

TO LET, SHOP, look-out attached, 731, Brickfield-hill. Apply to Miss Ryan, 31, Prince-street.

TO LET, three COTTAGES, 8, 5 and 3 rooms, water at Rushcutters Bay. Apply Dover House, 104 and 60, 62.

TO LET, SHOP AND DWELLING, first-rate shops, No. 112, King-street.

TO LET, 173, Frontier-terrace, William-street, 7 rooms, kitchen, and out-offices; water on. Apply premises.

man's. Apply L. Moore, at 458, George-street.

TO BE LET, No. 35, Burdick Colonnade, South Head Road, late Irwin's Road and Shoo Warehouse.

TO LET, HOUSE, 8 rooms, kitchen, &c., Union-street, St. Leonard's. R. Whitaker, Albion Wharf.

TO LET, a commodious OFFICE and large STORE, in Mort's passage. A. Warren, 383, George-street.

TO LET, CHIV, SHOP and 3 rooms; 5 and 3-roomed HOUSES. Mr. Halsey, 221, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 230, Clarence-street, near Masonic Hall. Apply at the corner of George-street.

TO LET, A SHOP, 50 feet deep, in George-street, between King and Hunter sts.; rent low. E. Curtis.

TO LET, dry CELLAR, ground floor, dry access; centre of York-street. Apply 381, George-street.

TO LET. House, in Clarendon-street, opposite St. Philip's Church, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply to W. M. Moore, opposite Queen's Wharf.

TO BE LET. neat cottage, with balcony, 4 rooms, detached kitchen, &c., adjoining the premises of Messrs. Waller & Co., Botany Bay, Chippendale.

TO BE LET. first-class Family RESIDENCE, No. 7, Burdett-street, Hyde Park, 8 rooms, with room, patent closet, kitchen, servants' room detached, with large yard.

TO LET. Newtown, near Railway Station, 6-roomed RESIDENCE, stable, hay-loft, garden, kitchen, and outhouses, with supply of water. W. B. Haigh, house agent, 221, Pitt-street.

TO LET. the first-class PREMISES, 363, George-

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES opposite the Sydney Exchange, lately known as the Star Hotel, on large premises, as well situated for any kind of business, will be let on favourable terms to any suitable tenant. Apply to S. D. Gordon, 62, Pitt-street.

TO LET, large SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, next the Frankfurt Hotel, Pitt-street, 1 door from Market-street.

D. Cooper and Co.,
Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS and others.—**TO LET**, the PREMISES lately occupied by Mr. Holborn, corner of George and Wynyard streets. Immediate possession apply to J. F. Bully, Pitt-street; or J. Milson, junr, Esq, 18, Post Office.

TO BE LET, ELEGANT, a first-class Family Residence, containing a large hall, parlour, drawing room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, two closets, and conveniences, two arches in full balcony, together with 20 acres of land, near Burwood and Homestead Station. Apply, J. D. Brey, Concord.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the public HOUSE at present occupied by the undersigned, on the corner of the North and Gloucester Streets, near Pymont Bridge Road. Apply at the house or to Frederick Kerly, 42, New Pitt-st.

TO LET, the Family RESIDENCE on the Edgecliff Estate, at present in the occupation of S. G. Mackintosh, containing a handsome drawing-room, a large hall, dining-room, parlour, four bedrooms, two bathrooms, and two closets; also kitchen and servants' apartments, coach-house, and stable, garden and large paddock. Apply, J. A. B. Maclean, 13, TOWNSEND on the North Shore.

containing a large room, with six offices, tobacco shop, &c. The situation is a fine view of the harbour, Parramatta River, and Sydney. To a really good tenant, moderate rent would be accepted. Apply to JOHN BIRCH, Sydney, or to George Stabler, 165, Kent Street, Sydney.

TO LET, at Upper Taddington, on the main road to South Head, a new detached HOUSE, consisting of eight apartments, of suitable height and dimensions, with a large garden, and a commodious and airy parlour, which commanding a beautiful view of the harbour, and the Parramatta River, and the city, is well adapted for a country residence. The situation is a most desirable place of residence to parties who may be on the road for business. Further particulars apply to the agent, viz. to Mr. H. H. Newman, hays and general agent, 122, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, on GODLAND BANK, WOOLLAHRA. — TO LET, a commodious and airy HOUSE, consisting of eight apartments, of suitable height and dimensions, with a large garden, and a commodious and airy parlour, which commanding a beautiful view of the harbour, and the Parramatta River, and the city, is well adapted for a country residence. The situation is a most desirable place of residence to parties who may be on the road for business. Further particulars apply to the agent, viz. to Mr. H. H. Newman, hays and general agent, 122, Elizabeth-street.

large rooms, piano, storage, and bedroom on opposite
sides; large kitchen with natural stone, laundry with cop-
per built in, garden beds and front shed, bathroom, oak,
hardwood floors upstairs. Rent, \$480 a month. A. C. C. 3616
Bridge Street.

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SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY
SUMMARY OF NEWS, published weekly by the
Sydney Morning Herald, at 10s. per annum, payable
in advance. Single copies, 4d. per copy. To be sent of
course.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN FAIRFAX and SON
at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Market
streets, Thursday, February 13, 1889.